



Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center

Text Scan Input Form - Title Page

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Title:	མདོ་སྐད་དན་ཏིག་དགོན་གྱི་ཚོ་ཏན་སྐར་བར་བཞུགས་པའི་རྗེ་འཇིགས་མེད་རིགས་པའི་སློ་བློ་གྲོས་གྱི་ ཡུལ་དཔེ་གལ་ཆེན་རྣམས་ཕྱོགས་གཅིག་ཏུ་བཀོད་པ། mdo smad dan tig dgon gyi tshe tan sgar bar bzhugs pa'i rje 'jigs med rigs pa'i blo gros kyi phyag dpe gal chen rnams phyogs gcig tu bkod pa/
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॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

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Handwritten signature

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[The following text is a highly degraded scan of a manuscript page, likely from a Tibetan Buddhist canon. It contains approximately 10 lines of text written in a cursive script. The text is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and noise. Some faint characters are visible, such as "ཐོག་མའི་དབང་པོ་ཡིས་བྲིས་པུ་ལྟར་།" at the top left, which translates to "As written by the original master."]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Handwritten text in a script, possibly Indic or Persian, filling the main body of the page. The text is arranged in a single line across the page.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to low contrast and blurring.]

Handwritten text in a single line across the page, enclosed in a rectangular border. The script is a historical form of Devanagari, likely from a manuscript of the Ramayana or a similar epic. The text is densely packed and spans the width of the page.

Handwritten text in the right margin, possibly a reference or a note.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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1. Chlorophyll is the green pigment in plants that captures light energy.
 2. Photosynthesis is the process by which plants use light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen.
 3. Glucose is a simple sugar that provides energy for the plant.
 4. Oxygen is a gas that is released by the plant and is essential for the respiration of most organisms.
 5. Light energy is the energy from the sun that is captured by chlorophyll.
 6. Carbon dioxide is a gas that enters the plant through small openings called stomata.
 7. Water is absorbed by the plant roots from the soil.
 8. Stomata are small openings on the surface of leaves that allow for the exchange of gases.
 9. Chloroplasts are organelles in plant cells where photosynthesis takes place.
 10. Thylakoids are membrane-bound structures within chloroplasts where the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis occur.
 11. Stroma is the fluid-filled space within the chloroplast where the Calvin cycle takes place.
 12. Calvin cycle is the series of chemical reactions that convert carbon dioxide into glucose.
 13. Electron transport chain is a series of reactions in the thylakoid membrane that transfer electrons and pump protons.
 14. Proton gradient is the difference in proton concentration across the thylakoid membrane that drives the synthesis of ATP.
 15. ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate) is a molecule that stores and transfers energy within the cell.
 16. NADPH (Nicotinamide Adenine Dinucleotide Phosphate) is a molecule that carries high-energy electrons from the light-dependent reactions to the Calvin cycle.
 17. Photolysis is the process of splitting water molecules into oxygen and hydrogen ions using light energy.
 18. Oxygen evolution is the release of oxygen gas as a byproduct of the light-dependent reactions.
 19. Light absorption is the process by which chlorophyll molecules capture light energy.
 20. Energy transfer is the process by which energy is passed from one molecule to another within the photosynthetic apparatus.
 21. Reaction center is the site in the thylakoid membrane where the light energy is converted into chemical energy.
 22. Primary electron acceptor is a molecule that receives electrons from the reaction center.
 23. Photosystem II is a protein complex in the thylakoid membrane where photolysis and the first part of the electron transport chain occur.
 24. Photosystem I is a protein complex in the thylakoid membrane where the final part of the electron transport chain and the reduction of NADP+ to NADPH occur.
 25. Cytochrome b6/f complex is a protein complex in the thylakoid membrane that is involved in the electron transport chain.
 26. Plastoquinone is a mobile electron carrier that transfers electrons between Photosystem II and the Cytochrome b6/f complex.
 27. Plastocyanin is a mobile electron carrier that transfers electrons between the Cytochrome b6/f complex and Photosystem I.
 28. P700 is the reaction center of Photosystem I, where the absorption maximum is at 700 nm.
 29. P680 is the reaction center of Photosystem II, where the absorption maximum is at 680 nm.
 30. Non-photochemical quenching is a process that dissipates excess light energy as heat to prevent damage to the photosynthetic apparatus.
 31. State transitions are changes in the distribution of light energy between Photosystem II and Photosystem I.
 32. Photoinhibition is the damage to the photosynthetic apparatus caused by excessive light energy.
 33. Repair cycle is the process by which damaged components of the photosynthetic apparatus are replaced.
 34. Antenna proteins are proteins that surround the reaction centers and help to capture and transfer light energy.
 35. Carotenoids are pigments that absorb light in the blue and green regions of the spectrum and transfer energy to chlorophyll.
 36. Xanthophyll cycle is a cycle of carotenoid pigments that helps to dissipate excess light energy.
 37. Tripton is a chemical used to break open cells for the extraction of chloroplasts.
 38. Centrifugation is a process used to separate chloroplasts from other cellular components.
 39. Chlorophyll extraction is the process of isolating chlorophyll from plant tissue.
 40. Spectrophotometry is a technique used to measure the absorbance of light by a sample.
 41. Beer-Lambert law is a principle that relates the absorbance of a sample to its concentration and the path length of the light.
 42. Chlorophyll a is the primary photosynthetic pigment in most plants.
 43. Chlorophyll b is an accessory pigment that transfers energy to chlorophyll a.
 44. Carotenoids are accessory pigments that transfer energy to chlorophyll a and b.
 45. Photosynthetic rate is the rate at which photosynthesis occurs, often measured by the rate of oxygen production or carbon dioxide uptake.
 46. Light intensity is the amount of light energy that is incident on a surface.
 47. CO2 concentration is the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere or in a closed system.
 48. Temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the molecules in a system.
 49. Water potential is a measure of the potential energy of water in a system.
 50. Stomatal conductance is a measure of the ease with which gases can pass through the stomata.
 51. Transpiration is the process by which water is lost from a plant through the stomata.
 52. Photosynthesis inhibitors are chemicals that block the photosynthetic process.
 53. Antidotes are chemicals that can reverse the effects of photosynthesis inhibitors.
 54. Control is a reference sample used to compare the results of an experiment.
 55. Replicates are multiple samples of the same treatment used to ensure the reliability of the results.
 56. Randomization is the process of randomly assigning samples to different treatment groups.
 57. Blind is a condition where the experimenter or the subject is unaware of the treatment group.
 58. Double-blind is a condition where both the experimenter and the subject are unaware of the treatment group.
 59. Placebo is a substance that has no therapeutic effect, used as a control in clinical trials.
 60. Significance level is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is actually true.
 61. P-value is the probability of observing a test statistic as extreme as the one observed, assuming the null hypothesis is true.
 62. Null hypothesis is the hypothesis that there is no effect or no difference.
 63. Alternative hypothesis is the hypothesis that there is an effect or a difference.
 64. Confidence interval is a range of values that is likely to contain the true value of a parameter.
 65. Standard deviation is a measure of the spread or variability of a set of data.
 66. Standard error is a measure of the accuracy of the sample mean as an estimate of the population mean.
 67. t-test is a statistical test used to compare the means of two groups.
 68. F-test is a statistical test used to compare the variances of two groups.
 69. ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) is a statistical test used to compare the means of three or more groups.
 70. Regression analysis is a statistical method used to model the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables.
 71. Correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables.
 72. Scatter plot is a graph showing the relationship between two variables.
 73. Line of best fit is a straight line that represents the trend of the data points in a scatter plot.
 74. Intercept is the point where a line crosses the y-axis.
 75. Slope is the measure of the steepness of a line.
 76. Residual is the difference between an observed value and the value predicted by a model.
 77. Sum of squares is a measure of the total variation in a set of data.
 78. Mean square is the sum of squares divided by the degrees of freedom.
 79. Degrees of freedom is the number of independent values that can vary in an analysis.
 80. Chi-square test is a statistical test used to compare the observed frequencies of a categorical variable with the expected frequencies.
 81. Contingency table is a table used to display the relationship between two categorical variables.
 82. Logistic regression is a statistical method used to model the probability of a binary outcome.
 83. Odds ratio is a measure of the relative odds of an event occurring in one group compared to another.
 84. Bayesian statistics is a statistical approach that uses Bayes' theorem to update the probability of a hypothesis as more evidence is gathered.
 85. Bayes' theorem is a mathematical formula for calculating the probability of a hypothesis given the evidence.
 86. Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that focuses on the development of algorithms that can learn from data.
 87. Supervised learning is a type of machine learning where the model is trained on a labeled dataset.
 88. Unsupervised learning is a type of machine learning where the model is trained on an unlabeled dataset.
 89. Deep learning is a type of machine learning that uses neural networks with many layers.
 90. Neural network is a model of a human brain that consists of interconnected nodes or neurons.
 91. Activation function is a function that determines the output of a neuron in a neural network.
 92. Loss function is a function that measures the error of a model's predictions.
 93. Optimizer is an algorithm that is used to minimize the loss function.
 94. Gradient descent is an optimization algorithm that iteratively moves the model's parameters in the direction that reduces the loss.
 95. Overfitting is a problem where a model is too closely tailored to a specific dataset and therefore fails to generalize to new data.
 96. Underfitting is a problem where a model is too simple and fails to capture the underlying pattern in the data.
 97. Cross-validation is a technique used to evaluate the performance of a model on new data.
 98. Hyperparameters are parameters that are used to control the learning process of a machine learning model.
 99. Feature engineering is the process of selecting and transforming the features in a dataset to improve the performance of a machine learning model.
 100. Feature selection is the process of choosing the most relevant features for a machine learning model.
 101. Feature transformation is the process of converting the features in a dataset into a different format or scale.
 102. Dimensionality reduction is a technique used to reduce the number of features in a dataset while preserving as much information as possible.
 103. Principal component analysis is a statistical technique used for dimensionality reduction.
 104. Support vector machine is a type of machine learning model that is used for classification and regression tasks.
 105. Kernel function is a function that is used to map the input data into a higher-dimensional space.
 106. Support vector is a data point that lies on the decision boundary of a support vector machine.
 107. Margin is the distance between the decision boundary and the closest data points in a support vector machine.
 108. Soft margin is a type of support vector machine that allows for some misclassification of data points.
 109. Hard margin is a type of support vector machine that does not allow for any misclassification of data points.
 110. Regularization is a technique used to prevent overfitting by adding a penalty term to the loss function.
 111. L1 regularization is a type of regularization that adds the absolute value of the model's parameters to the loss function.
 112. L2 regularization is a type of regularization that adds the square of the model's parameters to the loss function.
 113. Dropout is a technique used to prevent overfitting by randomly dropping out some of the neurons in a neural network.
 114. Batch normalization is a technique used to stabilize the learning process of a neural network by normalizing the inputs of each layer.
 115. Generative model is a type of machine learning model that is used to generate new data points that are similar to the training data.
 116. Discriminative model is a type of machine learning model that is used to classify data points into different categories.
 117. Generative adversarial network is a type of generative model that is trained to generate data points that are indistinguishable from the training data.
 118. Autoencoder is a type of generative model that is used for dimensionality reduction and data reconstruction.
 119. Reinforcement learning is a type of machine learning where an agent learns to take actions in an environment to maximize a reward.
 120. Q-learning is a type of reinforcement learning where the agent learns the value of different actions in different states.
 121. Policy gradient is a type of reinforcement learning where the agent learns a policy that maps states to actions.
 122. Monte Carlo

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Handwritten text in a script, likely Tibetan, located at the top of the page above the main text block.

Main body of handwritten text in a script, likely Tibetan, enclosed within a rectangular border. The text is arranged in approximately 10 horizontal lines.

Handwritten text at the bottom right corner of the page, below the main text block.

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[The following text is extremely faded and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a continuous passage of handwritten script.]

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五言古詩

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॥ सुखं विनाशं मेव सुखं पुनः ॥

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

॥ गणेशाय नमः ॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

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